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Determinants of Midwife Performance in Lactation Management in Surakarta and Karanganyar, Central Java

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ABSTRACT

Background: Exclusive breastfeeding has been recommended by World Health Organization for reduction of infant illness and death. Midwives have an important role in lactation management, which includes: (1) Teaching all lactating mothers on how to successfully breastfeed and sustain it up to 2 years or more; (2) Coming in contact with mothers and infants to promote, protect, and support breastfeeding. However, exclusive breastfeeding coverage was still low at 80% nationally, 76.7% in Surakarta, and 61.1% in Karanganyar in 2016, suggesting low midwife performance in lactation management. This study aimed to determine factors associated with midwife performance in lactating management in Surakarta and Karanganyar, Central Java.

Subjects and Method: This was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in community health center in Surakarta and Karanganyar, Central Java, from April to June 2018. A sample of 200 midwives was selected by simple random sampling. The dependent variable was performance in lactation management. The independent variables were skill, motivation, experience, health facility, and work load. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by a multilevel logistic regression.

Results: Midwife performance in lactation management increased with better skill ($b = 2.06$; 95% CI = 0.48 to 3.65; $p = 0.011$), strong motivation ($b = 1.15$; 95% CI = -0.09 to 2.41; $p = 0.070$), work experience ($b = 2.06$, 95% CI = 0.69 to 3.44, $p = 0.003$), and available facility ($b = 2.29$, 95% CI = 0.89 to 3.68, $p = 0.001$). Performance decreased with higher workload ($b = -1.47$; 95% CI = -2.76 to -0.18, $p = 0.025$). Community health center had a contextual effect on midwives performance with ICC = 34.8%.

Conclusion: Midwife performance in lactation management increases with better skill, strong motivation, work experience, and available facility. Performance decreases with higher workload. Community health center has a contextual effect on midwives performance.

Keywords: performance, lactation management, determinant, midwife

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BACKGROUND

Lactation management is an attempt to support the exclusive breastfeeding of infants. The implementation of lactation management should begin during pregnancy, immediately after the delivery and during breastfeeding (Gay et al, 2013). The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended exclusive breastfeeding during the first six

months of life to reduce morbidity and mortality rates. Exclusive breastfeeding is highly recommended because it is not contaminated and nutritious and suitable for infant ages, supplementary feeding at an early age may increase the risk of infants getting unhygienic food and may be malnourished and contaminated with infection, thus having a poor immune system (Ministry of Health, 2014).

The presence of appropriate protective and nutrient factors in breast milk ensures good baby's nutritional status as well as decreases the morbidity and mortality of the children. Some epidemiological studies suggest that breast milk protects infants and children from infectious diseases, such as diarrhea, otitis media (ear infections), cough, colds, acute respiratory infections (ISPA) and allergies (Lok et al., 2017). The nutritional content contained in colostrum has 10-17 times greater than mature milk. According to study conducted by Bhutta and Kumar (2013); Lamberti et al., (2013); Hanieh et al. (2015), in a number of developing countries, it is concluded that exclusive breastfeeding can reduce morbidity and mortality because of diarrhea and pneumonia. Breastfeeding in the first hours of infant life or Early Breastfeeding (EBF) has been shown to decrease neonatal mortality (Bacolinia et al., 2013); (Victoria et al., 2017).

Exclusive breastfeeding coverage in Indonesia in Infants 0-6 Months fluctuated within 3 years ie in 2013: 48.6%, s 2014: 54.3% and 2015: 41.9% (Ministry of health, 2016). The coverage of exclusive ASI in Central Java is 41.3%, Surakarta City 2014 is 67.7%, 2015 is 72.9% and in 2016 exclusive ASI Surakarta is 76.7%, and an increase in exclusive breastfeeding in the Surakarta City Region, and on average the achievement of Surakarta City Region exclusivity is almost close to the national target of 80% (Health office of Surakarta, 2016). Karanganyar District Health Office data shows that in 2013 exclusive breastfeeding coverage of 14.93% and then increased to 25.12% in 2014 and declined to 18.2% in 2015. On average the achievements of exclusive breastfeeding in Karanganyar District is still far of the national target of 80% (DHO Karanganyar District, 2016).

The implementation of lactation management in exclusive breastfeeding is inseparable from the role of midwife performance in Community Health Center as an effort of health service which has positive influence to the achievement of the exclusive breastfeeding. Lactation management aims to improve the exclusive breastfeeding effort of six months in infants such as through information and communication and education (IEC) to the wider community, especially pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers so that mothers are willing and able to breastfeed their babies exclusively. Lactation management during the antenatal period is a strategic way for pregnant women who need health services to know their pregnancy and delivery preparation. Pregnant women should have at least four antenatal visits during pregnancy, and it is hoped that the visit will strengthen and empower the mother to be willing and able to exclusively breastfeed her baby, to motivate the mother to be confident that her breast milk is enough to give to her baby (Suryantini, 2008).

The achievement of exclusive breastfeeding in CHS in Surakarta has increased during the last three years, but it is unlike Karanganyar District which is still far from national target that is 80%. The achievement of exclusive breastfeeding program targets in relation to midwife performance can be identified based on determinants of causes such as factors: skills and abilities. Sahito (2013) states that a person's ability and skill can have a good impact on the success and smoothness of an organization in order to achieve a particular goal. Research conducted by Tecla et al. (2017) reveal that facilities and infrastructure affect health service delivery and health personnel performance. Workload: workload affects a person's performance, work that demands too much The effectiveness

of a person's performance (Nurul, 2014), Motivation, Research (Weldegebriel et al., 2016) revealed that the motivation of health personnel reflects the interaction between health professionals and their work environment, potentially affecting the provision of health services, experience. Gibson (2010) describes that work experience can affect from one's performance, with experience then someone will be able to work better.

The success of exclusive breastfeeding is closely related to the presence of lactation management provided by health personnel. The role of health personnel is essential for training on lactation management. The performance of midwives who support the application of lactation management to the client or pregnant and lactating mothers will be able to increase the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding so that the baby will get the best nutrition of breast milk. Mother's Milk is the first vaccine and the best source of nutrition for infants, strengthens brain development, increases the lives of 520,000 children in the next 10 years (UNICEF, 2017); (World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action) (WABA, 2017), and is a unique source of nutrition that plays an important role in the growth, development and survival of infants (Erkul et al., 2010). Good nutritional status of children is given as early as possible since pregnancy because the condition and physical mother during pregnancy is very influential on milk production (Suryantini, 2008).

SUBJECTS AND METHOD

1. Study Design

This was an analytic observational study with a cross sectional design. The study was conducted in community health centers in Surakarta and Karanganyar, Central Java, from April to June 2018.

2. Population and samples

The target population was midwives in puskesmas (community health centers) in Surakarta and Karanganyar, Central Java. A total of 200 midwives from 28 puskesmas was selected by simple random sampling. As many as 28 puskesmas was selected by stratified random sampling.

3. Study variables

The dependent variable was midwife performance in lactation management. The independent variables were skill, health facility, workload, motivation, and experience.

4. Operational definition of variables

The midwife performance in the implementation of lactation management was defined as an effort to support the implementation of infant breastfeeding exclusively for six months. The implementation of lactation management should start during pregnancy, immediately after the delivery and breastfeeding. The measurement scale was continuous, but for the purpose of data analysis, it was transformed into dichotomous.

Skill was defined as midwife skill in giving and conducting lactation management service. The measurement scale was continuous, but for the purpose of data analysis, it was transformed into dichotomous.

Facility was defined as the availability of tools and places as the media in which midwife provide services. The measurement scale was continuous, but for the purpose of data analysis, it was transformed into dichotomous.

Workload was defined as the weight of midwife task. The measurement scale was continuous, but for the purpose of data analysis, it was transformed into dichotomous.

Motivation was defined as midwife willingness of someone to their task. Experience was defined as the length of

work that has been taken by someone so that they will be able to understand the task or job well.

5. Study instruments

The data were collected using questionnaires. The validity test in this study was conducted on 30 midwives who work in Surakarta and Karanganyar. The reliability test was measured by Cronbach alpha.

6. Data Analysis

The characteristics of study subjects were indicated by the frequency and percentage. Bivariate analysis was conducted using Chi Square test. The relationship of variables studied was analyzed using multilevel analysis model. Variables at level one that directly affect the individual including skill, health facility, workload, motivation, and experience. The study variable at level two was puskesmas accreditation.

7. Research ethics

The research ethical licenses were obtained from the Research Committee at Dr. Moewardi hospital, Surakarta, Central Java. The research ethics include informed consent, anonymity, and confidentiality.

RESULTS

1. Characteristics of Subjects

Table 1. Study subjects characteristic

Characteristics	n	%
Age		
≤ 40 years old	129	64.5
> 40 years old	71	35.5
Education		
<Diploma III	11	5.5
≥Diploma III	189	94.5
Residence		
< 10 Km	121	60.5
≥ 10 Km	79	39.5
Tenure		
≤ 10 years	79	39.5
>10 years	121	60.5

Table 1 showed that most of the study subjects were at the age of <40 years (129, 64.5%). Most of study subjects were ≥Diploma III (189, 94.5%), residence <10

km (121, 60.5%), and tenure ≥10 years (121, 60.5%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

The results of bivariate analysis with Chi Square test in Table 2 showed that performance of midwives was affected by skill ($r = 0.95$; $p = 0.030$), health facility ($r = 1.06$; $p = 0.008$), workload ($r = -1.01$; $p = 0.015$), motivation ($r = 0.98$; $p = 0.014$), and experience ($r = 0.87$; $p = 0.025$).

Table 2. Results of bivariate analysis of factors associated with midwives performance

Independent variable	r	p
Skill	0.95	0.030
Facility	1.06	0.008
Workload	-1.01	0.015
Motivation	0.98	0.014
Experience	0.87	0.025

3. Multilevel Analysis

Based on the results of multilevel analysis, it showed that the variables in the fixed effects group, skill was positively affected modwife performance. Higher skill increased performance ($b = 2.06$, 95% CI= 0.48 to 3.65, $p = 0.011$).

Facility was positively affected performance. Better facility increased performance ($b = 2.29$, 95% CI= 0.89 to 3.68, $p = 0.001$).

Workload was negatively affected performance. Higher workload decreased performance ($b = -1.47$; 95% CI= -2.76 to -0.18; $p = 0.025$).

Motivation was positively affected performance. Strong motivation increased performance ($b = 1.15$; 95% CI= -0.09 to 2.41; $p = 0.070$).

Experience was positively affected performance. Had experience increased performance ($b = 2.06$; 95% CI= 0.69 to 3.44; $p = 0.003$).

Puskesmas accreditation status had performance with ICC= 34.8%.
 strong contextual effect on midwife

Table 3. The result of multilevel analysis of factors that influence the performance of midwives in the implementation of lactation management

Midwives Performance	b	95% CI		p
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Fix Effect				
Ability	2.06	0.48	3.65	0.011
Facilities and Infrastructure	2.29	0.89	3.68	0.001
Workload	-1.47	-2.76	-0.18	0.025
Motivation	1.15	-0.09	2.41	0.070
Experience	2.06	0.69	3.44	0.003
Random Effect				
Puskesmas accreditation				
Skill				
Health facility				
Workload				
Motivation				
Var (constants)	1.76	0.47	6.46	
Observation score = 200				
log likelihood = -90.739				
ICC =34.8%				
LR Test vs. Logistic Regresion				
p<0.001				

Community health center with a plenary accreditation status has a main purpose to increase the likelihood of having higher midwife performance than primary and basic health centers with no accreditation. Level of ability and skill, facilities and infrastructure of health center. Good motivation and experience increased the likelihood of having a higher midwife's performance than the lack of ability and skill, facilities and infrastructure of health center, motivation, and experience. A high level of workload would decrease the likelihood of having a decreased midwife's performance rather than low level of workload.

DISCUSSIONS

1. The association between skill and performance

Based on the result of the study, skill had a positive effect on midwife performance. Midwife with better skill tends to have

good performance in providing health service.

This study is consistent with Isfahani et al. (2015) which stated that skill affected performance. Snowden et al. (2015) stated that skill could give a positive emotional impact in working.

2. The association between facility and performance

The results of this study showed that facility affected midwife performance in providing health services in health center. Facility was positively associated with performance.

This study is consistent with Putri-ningrum et al. (2016) which stated that if activities were facilitated by complete facilities and infrastructure, it would affect the success of a program. In addition, Sari (2016) also stated that work facility was a tool or infrastructure that was used to provide convenience in processing an input to the expected

output. Therefore, if the facility was in good and complete condition, it could automatically grow work's enthusiasm of the employees in improving services to the community.

3. The association between workload and performance

Based on the result of the study, there was a negative effect of workload on midwives performance. Midwife with heavy workload decreased midwife performance.

This study is consistent with Bogaert et al., (2014) that the workload could affect performance. A heavy performance would decrease performance. Lacey et al., (2007) stated that a deliberation or cooperation was needed in order to reduce the workload of each individual.

4. The association between motivation and performance

Based on the result of the study, there was a positive effect of motivation on midwives performance. Higher motivation, the better performance. It can be assumed that midwife with strong motivation tends to provide health services.

This study is consistent with Djunawan et al., (2015), which stated that motivation could give a major impact on someone's performance. Haron et al., (2012) stated that motivation was very important for an individual to improve his/her performance. Szyrocka (2015) stated that motivation was one of the key factors in the success of an individual and organizational performance, by providing motivation in all individual, it would foster the spirit of an organization.

5. The association between experience and performance

Based on the result of the study, there was a positive effect of experience on midwife performance. A person who has a lot of experiences would improve his/her performance compared to someone who has few experience. It can be assumed that

respondents who have a lot of experiences tend to be easier in providing health services (performance).

This study is consistent with Fateme et al., (2016), which stated that someone's experience would give a good impact in providing services. Parker et al., (2014) stated that people who have worked for a long time would have a good experience than those who have never worked.

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